Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	4249	alzheimer$ and (chromium or (insulin adj3 growth adj1 factor) or (dopamine adj1 agonist) or thiazolidinedione)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:06
L2	382	alzheimer$ same (chromium or (insulin adj3 growth adj1 factor) or (dopamine adj1 agonist) or thiazolidinedione)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:06
L3	43211	((carbohydrate or sugar) near6 (reduc?$ or restric$ or decreas$ or lower$ or diet or dieting or intake$)) same2 (alzheimer$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:45
L4	382	2 and 3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:10
L5	382	l2 and l3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:11
L6	382	l2 same l3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:18
L7	382	l3 and l2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:19
L8	86	((carbohydrate or sugar) near5 (reduc?$ or restric$ or decreas$ or lower$ or diet or dieting or intake$)) same (alzheimer$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:21
L9	4	l8 and l2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:21
L10	43211	l3 and l3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:33
L11	382	l3 and l2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:33
L12	19398	((carbohydrate or sugar) near6 (reduc?$ or restric$ or decreas$ or lower$ or diet or dieting or intake$))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:39
L13	6	l12 and l2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:39
L14	2	l13 not l9	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:39
L15	21862	((carbohydrate or sugar or calorie or calories) near6 (reduc?$ or restric$ or decreas$ or lower$ or diet or dieting or intake$))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:46

L16	39559	((carbohydrate or sugar or calorie or calories) near6 (reduc?$ or restric$ or decreas$ or lower$ or diet or dieting or intake$ or control or contoling or controls or modif$ or modulat$))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:48
L17	1479	16 and 1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/01/28 17:49

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI A method for treating or preventing **Alzheimer**'s disease by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin

AB Disclosed is a method for treating or preventing **Alzheimer**'s disease by restricting the level of metabolizable **carbohydrate** in the **diet** and/or administering to the patient an effective amount of an agent which reduces serum insulin levels. It has been discovered. . .

ST **Alzheimers** disease treatment serum insulin redn; **carbohydrate diet** restriction **Alzheimers** treatment

IT **Alzheimer**'s disease
(**Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IRS-1 (insulin receptor substrate 1), mediation of insulin-induced up-regulation of NTP (neural tread protein) through phosphorylation of; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(NTP (neural tread protein), insulin stimulation of expression of; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT Dopamine agonists
(for lowering serum insulin levels; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT **Carbohydrates**, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(restricting **dietary** amount of; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT Insulin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β subunit, mediation of insulin-induced up-regulation of NTP (neural tread protein) through phosphorylation of; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

IT 59-67-6D, Niacin, complex with chromium 2295-31-0D, Thiazolidinedione, compds. 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-47-3D, Chromium, chelates, biological studies 7440-47-3D, Chromium, complex with niacin, biological studies 25614-03-3, Bromocryptine 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 97322-87-7, Troglitazone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(for lowering serum insulin levels; **Alzheimer**'s disease treatment or prevention by **dietary** restriction of **carbohydrates** and/or by reducing serum insulin)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:621087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:239912
TITLE: A method for treating or preventing **Alzheimer**
's disease by **dietary** restriction of
carbohydrates and/or by reducing serum insulin
INVENTOR(S): Esmond, Robert W.; Wands, Jack R.; De La Monte,
Suzanne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The General Hospital Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9839967	A1	19980917	WO 1998-US4731		19980312
W: CA, CN, JP, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CA 2323889	AA	19980917	CA 1998-2323889		19980312
EP 1006794	A1	20000614	EP 1998-909105		19980312
R: DE, FR, GB					
JP 2001514663	T2	20010911	JP 1998-539744		19980312
US 2004060077	A1	20040325	US 2003-669217		20030923
US 2004058873	A1	20040325	US 2003-669281		20030923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-39607P	P	19970312
			WO 1998-US4731	W	19980312
			US 1999-394712	A1	19990913

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:92023 USPATFULL
TI High-dose **chromium**/biotin **treatment** of type II diabetes
IN McCarty, Mark F., San Diego, CA, United States
PA Nutrition 21, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5789401 19980804
AI US 1997-908819 19970808 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 260
INCL INCLM: 514/188.000
INCLS: 514/387.000
NCL NCLM: 514/188.000
NCLS: 514/387.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-555
ICS: A61K031-415
EXF 514/186; 514/387
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

TI Changes in blood glucose and **insulin** secretion in patients with senile dementia of **Alzheimer** type.

AB . . . diagnosis of diabetes mellitus as well. None of these were found in the group of patients with senile dementia of **Alzheimer** type (SDAT). Oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT) were performed in patients with SDAT, multiinfarct dementia (MID), cerebrovascular disease (CVD), hospitalized. . . curves were significantly smaller in the SDAT group than in the CVD and the Chosp group. SDAT patients had higher **insulin** levels than Celd during the OGTT and on a statistically significant level 90 min after ingestion of sugar. Our findings suggest that SDAT and diabetes mellitus may not co-exist and that patients with SDAT have **decreased** blood **sugar** concentrations and elevated serum **insulin** levels. It is discussed whether this is an effect of the transmitter deficiencies in SDAT or may serve to explain. . .

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Aged
***Alzheimer Disease: BL, blood**
*Blood Glucose: ME, metabolism
*Dementia: BL, blood
Dementia: CO, complications
Diabetes Mellitus: CO, complications
Glucose Tolerance Test
***Insulin: BL, blood**
Retrospective Studies

RN **11061-68-0 (Insulin)**

AN 83279174 MEDLINE

=>

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

TI High carbohydrate diets and **Alzheimer**'s disease.

AB **Alzheimer**'s disease (AD) is a common, progressive, neurodegenerative disease that primarily afflicts the elderly. A well-defined risk factor for late onset. . . nervous system inhibits the function of membrane proteins such as glucose transporters and the amyloid precursor protein. (2) Prolonged excessive **insulin**/IGF signaling accelerates cellular damage in cerebral neurons. These two factors ultimately lead to the clinical and pathological course of AD. This hypothesis also suggests several preventative and treatment strategies. A change in diet emphasizing **decreasing** dietary **carbohydrates** and increasing essential fatty acids (EFA) may effectively prevent AD. Interventions that restore lipid homeostasis may treat the disease, including. .

CT Medical Descriptors:

*carbohydrate diet

***Alzheimer disease: DT, drug therapy**

signal transduction
molecular model
food intake
genetic risk
genetic variability
protein function
lipid transport
cardiovascular risk
ischemic heart disease
gene frequency
lipid metabolism
hypertriglyceridemia
lipolysis
protein binding
lipid diet
glucose blood level

insulin blood level

lipogenesis
molecular mechanics
homeostasis
glucose utilization
fatty acid synthesis
nerve cell membrane
glucose transport
neurologic disease
gene mutation
protein degradation
blood brain barrier
drug distribution
drug effect
vasodilatation
cell death
DNA repair
aging
human
nonhuman
review
priority journal
apolipoprotein E4

insulin

somatomedin
triacylglycerol
chylomicron
very low density lipoprotein
lipoprotein lipase
essential fatty acid

glucose transporter
amyloid precursor protein
membrane protein
acetyl coenzyme A
amyloid beta protein
neurotrophic factor
docosahexaenoic acid
presenilin 1
presenilin 2
hypocholesterolemic agent: DT,. . .

RN (**insulin**) 9004-10-8; (lipoprotein lipase) 83137-80-8, 9004-02-8; (essential fatty acid) 11006-87-4; (acetyl coenzyme A) 72-89-9; (amyloid beta protein) 109770-29-8; (docosahexaenoic acid) 25167-62-8,. . .

AN 2004186608 EMBASE

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB . . . the treatment of AIDS, ARC, and cancer. Studies with amylin may lead to new and more precise regimens of blood **sugar control** in **insulin**-dependent diabetics and could in turn, prevent some of the worst long-term effects of the disease. The development of effective intranasal. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
*acquired immune deficiency syndrome: DT, drug therapy
*asthma: DT, drug therapy
*growth hormone deficiency: DT, drug therapy
***insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: DT, drug therapy**
*spinal cord injury: DT, drug therapy
*vomiting: SI, side effect
*vomiting: PC, prevention
*vomiting: DT, drug therapy
acromegaly: DT, drug therapy
alzheimer disease: DT, drug therapy
animal model
cancer: DT, drug therapy
human
intrahepatic cholestasis: DT, drug therapy
intramuscular drug administration
intravenous drug administration
nonhuman
oral drug administration
postgastrectomy syndrome: CO,. . .
PD, pharmacology
cholecystokinin: DT, drug therapy
cisplatin: AE, adverse drug reaction
cyclophosphamide: AE, adverse drug reaction
epirubicin: AE, adverse drug reaction
fluorouracil: AE, adverse drug reaction
insulin: DT, drug therapy
leucine enkephalin: PD, pharmacology
leucine enkephalin: PK, pharmacokinetics
leucine enkephalin: AN, drug analysis
metenkephalin: PK, pharmacokinetics
metenkephalin: DT, drug therapy
metenkephalin: AN, drug. . .

RN. . . 106602-62-4; (calcitonin gene related peptide) 83652-28-2; (cholecystokinin) 9011-97-6, 93443-27-7; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (**insulin**) 9004-10-8; (leucine enkephalin) 58822-25-6; (metenkephalin) 58569-55-4; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (orotirelin) 62305-86-6; (protirelin[3 (3,3 dimethylprolinamide)]) 76820-40-1; (secretin) 1393-25-5, 17034-35-4, 73559-81-6

AN 94013439 EMBASE

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN

AB Using a telephone survey, patients with probable **Alzheimer**'s disease (n = 31) and vascular dementia (n = 14) were compared with elderly normal controls (n = 43) in preferences for different foods. Patients with **Alzheimer**'s disease had a greater preference than normal controls for relatively high-fat, sweet foods and for high-sugar, low-fat foods, but did. . . . those high in complex carbohydrates and protein. Vascular dementia patients showed a similar pattern, not significantly different from that for **Alzheimer**'s patients. Results did not consistently support a hypothesis that increased sweet preference is a nonspecific form of disinhibited behavior related. . .

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Aged
Aged, 80 and over
Alzheimer Disease: DT, drug therapy
Alzheimer Disease: PP, physiopathology
***Alzheimer Disease: PX, psychology**
Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic: AE, adverse effects
Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic: TU, therapeutic use
Cluster Analysis
Dementia, Vascular: DI, diagnosis
Dementia, Vascular: PP, physiopathology
*Dementia, Vascular: PX, psychology
Diet Surveys
***Dietary Carbohydrates**
Dietary Fats
*Food Preferences: PX, psychology

CN 0 (Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic); 0 (**Dietary Carbohydrates**); 0 (Dietary Fats)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91010425 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2212455
TITLE: Dietary preference for sweet foods in patients with dementia.
COMMENT: Comment in: J Am Geriatr Society 1991 May;39(5):535-6. PubMed ID: 2022811
AUTHOR: Mungas D; Cooper J K; Weiler P G; Gietzen D; Franzi C; Bernick C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Community Health, University of California, Davis School of Medicine, California.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, (1990 Sep) 38 (9) 999-1007.
Journal code: 7503062. ISSN: 0002-8614.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910117
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19901102

=>

Entered Medline: 20021002

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN
CT Check Tags: Human
Alzheimer Disease: DH, diet therapy
***Alzheimer Disease: PC, prevention & control**
Animals
Avitaminosis: PP, physiopathology
Cognition
Dietary Carbohydrates: AD, administration & dosage
Dietary Fats: AD, administration & dosage
Dietary Proteins: AD, administration & dosage
Disease Models,. . .
CN 0 (**Dietary Carbohydrates**); 0 (Dietary Fats); 0 (Dietary Proteins); 0 (Fatty Acids)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001609665 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11684520
TITLE: Food for thought.
COMMENT: Comment on: Am J Clin Nutr. 2001 Nov;74(5):687-93. PubMed ID: 11684539
AUTHOR: Morley J E
SOURCE: American journal of clinical nutrition, (2001 Nov) 74 (5) 567-8.
Journal code: 0376027. ISSN: 0002-9165.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Commentary
Editorial
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011102
Last Updated on STN: 20020123
Entered Medline: 20011204

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN
TI Sweet cravings and **Alzheimer**'s disease.
CT Check Tags: Human
***Alzheimer Disease**
***Dietary Carbohydrates**
*Food Preferences
CN 0 (**Dietary Carbohydrates**)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91217344 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2022811
TITLE: Sweet cravings and **Alzheimer**'s disease.
COMMENT: Comment on: J Am Geriatr Society 1990 Sep;38(9):999-1007. PubMed ID: 2212455
AUTHOR: Wolf-Klein G P; Silverstone F A; Levy A P
SOURCE: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, (1991 May) 39 (5) 535-6.
Journal code: 7503062. ISSN: 0002-8614.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Commentary
Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910623
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19910606

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 26 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB . . . brain and behavior by changing the rate at which neurons synthesize and release neurotransmitters such as serotonin, dopamine and acetylcholine. **Consumption** of tryptophan or high-**carbohydrate** meals increases brain levels and release of serotonin; this neurotransmitter has sedative-like effects and decreases appetite for carbohydrate. High-protein meals. . . increase acetylcholine synthesis and release; their consumption can improve tardive dyskinesia, and they are being tested for possible effects in **Alzheimer**'s disease. The unanticipated but well established effects of foods and nutrients on neurotransmitters may lead to improved treatment and prevention. . .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87221379 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1987221379
TITLE: Circulating nutrients and neurotransmitter synthesis.
AUTHOR: Wurtman R.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Brain Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Nutrition, (1987) 39/1 (7-28).
ISSN: 0021-8960 CODEN: JNAPAX
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 26 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 7

TI Alterations in glucose metabolism in patients with **Alzheimer**'s disease.

AB Objective: To determine the alterations in glucose metabolism that occur in patients with **Alzheimer**'s Disease (AD). Design: Cross-sectional comparison of AD and healthy controls. Setting: A University teaching hospital. Patients: Healthy controls (n =. . . clamp study. Results: Total caloric intake (AD: 27.1 ± 1.3 kcal/kg/day; Control: 23.6 ± 1.6 kcal/kg/day; P = ns) and **intake** of complex **carbohydrates** (AD: 5.9 ± 0.4 kcal/kg/day; Control: 6.5 ± 0.3 kcal/kg/day; P = ns) were not different between groups. Leisure time. . . for glucose and insulin was similar in both groups. During the hyperglycemic clamp, steady-state glucose values were higher in the **Alzheimer**'s patients (AD: 11.5 ± 0.2 mmol/L; Control: 10.9 ± 0.1 mmol/L, P < 0.01). First- and second-phase insulin responses were. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
***alzheimer disease**
*glucose metabolism
aged
article
blood chemistry
central nervous system function
clinical article
controlled study
female
glucose blood level
glucose tolerance
human
huntington chorea
hyperglycemia
insulin blood level
male
physical activity
priority journal

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93199022 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993199022
TITLE: Alterations in glucose metabolism in patients with **Alzheimer**'s disease.
AUTHOR: Meneilly G.S.; Hill A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jean Matheson Pavilion, University Hospital-Shaughnessy Site, 4500 Oak St.,Vancouver, BC V6H 3N1, Canada
SOURCE: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, (1993) 41/7 (710-714).
ISSN: 0002-8614 CODEN: JAGSAF
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT 5-HT antagonists
Aging, animal
Alzheimer's disease
Analgesics
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarrhythmics
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antidiabetic agents
Antihistamines
Antihypertensives
Antioxidants
Anxiolytics
Carbonyl group
Cholinergic agonists
Cholinergic antagonists
Cognition enhancers
Dopamine agonists
Drug delivery systems
Drug interactions
Hypolipemic agents
Immunosuppressants
Multiple sclerosis
Nervous system agents
Parkinson's disease
Platelet aggregation inhibitors
Psychotropics
Radical scavengers
Tranquilizers
Vasodilators
(carbonyl trapping agent combination with other drug for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)

IT Bladder
(incontinence, from **Alzheimer**'s senile dementia or other disease; carbonyl trapping agent combination with other drug for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)

IT **Carbohydrates**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plant, non-**digestible**, edible; carbonyl trapping agent combination with other drug for treatment of neurol. diseases and etiol. related symptomol.)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:617007 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:288186
TITLE: Methods of treating neurological diseases and etiologically related symptomology using carbonyl trapping agents in combination with previously known medicaments
INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Howard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 37 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 26,617, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5668117	A	19970916	US 1993-62201	19930629
CA 2166383	AA	19950112	CA 1994-2166383	19940628

WO 9501096	A1	19950112	WO 1994-US7277	19940628
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9472144	A1	19950124	AU 1994-72144	19940628
AU 692454	B2	19980611		
EP 707446	A1	19960424	EP 1994-921405	19940628
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 08512055	T2	19961217	JP 1994-503597	19940628
US 6746678	B1	20040608	US 2000-545870	20000406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-660561	B1 19910222
			US 1993-26617	B2 19930223
			US 1993-62201	A 19930629
			WO 1994-US7277	W 19940628
			US 1997-883290	B2 19970626
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 127:288186			